

LABOR CLARION

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No. 41

Recommendation by Defense Mediation Board Against Demand for Union Shop in "Captive" Coal Mines

By a vote of 9 to 2 the Defense Mediation Board last Monday recommended against a union shop in the "captive" coal mines.

The two members of the board voting against the recommendation were Phillip Murray and Thomas Kennedy, representing the C.I.O. The A.F.L. members were William A. Calvin of the Boilermakers and George Lynch of the Pattern Makers, who voted with the majority. Employer representatives were Roger D. Lapham (of San Francisco), Eugene Meyer, W. C. Teagle and Cyrus Ching. Board members designated as representing the public are William H. Davis (board chairman), Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, and Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., Brookline, Mass., attorney.

Eleven Days' Consideration

The board had been in session eleven days, following an agreement reached at the White House between John L. Lewis for the miners and Myron C. Taylor for the mine owners that the subject would be considered by the board. It was also agreed at the time that the strike which Lewis had called and had then been in existence for four days, would be terminated pending the board decision on the controversy, which latter involved the union shop. Neither side was bound to accept the decision as final.

Following announcement of the vote, Chairman Davis issued the following extract from the board's full recommendation:

"Sign, With Reservation"

"That the United Mine Workers of America and the operators involved in this dispute proceed immediately to sign the Appalachian agreement, with the reservation that the provision of the Appalachian agreement, which requires membership in the United Mine Workers as a condition of employment shall be inoperative, for the duration of the contract."

The Appalachian agreement is one negotiated by the union miners with commercial coal mines in the Appalachian area and covers wages and working conditions. It also provides for a union shop.

Non-Unionists Gain

The Mediation Board's recommendation would assure miners in the "captive" mines the same wages and working conditions as those in commercial mines.

The union shop, as defined in this case, requires that all miners join the union after a probationary period of employment.

No announcement had been made by officials of the Mine Workers, up to Wednesday evening, as to the future policy they would pursue in reference to the mediation board's decision.

News dispatches Wednesday stated that President Roosevelt had asked three officials of the major steel companies and three leaders of the C.I.O. to confer with him at the White House this (Friday) morning.

Murray and Kennedy Resign

Late Tuesday afternoon Phillip Murray and Thomas Kennedy resigned from the Defense Mediation Board in protest against the adverse decision of the board on the union shop issue. Murray is vice-president of the United Mine Workers and Kennedy is secretary-treasurer of that organization. It was later announced that other C.I.O. officials who were serving as alternate members of the board, had also resigned.

The resignations were tendered to President Roosevelt shortly after the two had filed their minority report on the board ruling. Their joint letter to the President said, in part:

"The uncompromising attitude of the majority

opinion is in itself a negation of the basic principles upon which the board was established by you in an effort to promote mediation in lieu of industrial conflict."

"This opinion discloses that regardless of the merits of the case, labor unions shall be denied the right of normal growth and legitimate aspiration, such as the union shop, and the traditional open shop policy of the anti-labor employers shall prevail.

"For these reasons we do not feel that in good conscience we can continue as members of the board."

Majority Decision of Board

In the decision of the majority members of the mediation board it was stated:

"The final and determining consideration in our opinion is that the past performance of the United Mine Workers indicates very clearly that they are well able by themselves to complete the full organization of the bituminous coal industry and the mature development of industrial relations in that industry, if their efforts to do so are not interfered with by management."

The board noted that the operators of the "captive" mines (which are owned by steel companies) had given assurance "in most positive terms" that "they are not now opposed to and do not intend to oppose

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Labor Sponsored Radio Program Opens Nov. 24

Beginning Monday evening, November 24, at 8 o'clock, "This Is Our America" radio program, sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor, will be heard on a state-wide hookup over the Mutual Broadcasting system and will continue each Monday evening at the same hour for the next fifty-two weeks.

Dramatization of Labor Rights

The program, which will last one-half hour, will bring for the first time to the hundreds of thousands of men and women in and sympathetic to organized labor in the central and northern parts of the State a most effective dramatization of labor's rights.

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, has signed a one-year contract with the Mutual Broadcasting Company at Los Angeles. Although the response from many of the unions in making a one-cent per member per week contribution to the Federation, as provided by the forty-second annual convention to finance this program, has been splendid, there are still a great number of unions not yet heard from.

Your Union's Aid Is Necessary

Since it is going to cost the Federation \$1000 per week—which will go to pay for the time on the air only—all the unions which have not sent in their expected contributions and pledges are expected to do so at once.

Stations Carrying the Feature

To hear this program, be sure to tune in Monday evenings at 8 p. m. on the following stations:

KHJ—Los Angeles	KTKC—Visalia
KPMC—Bakersfield	KDON—Monterey
KDB—Santa Barbara	KXO—El Centro
KFRC—San Francisco	KVOE—Santa Ana
KFXM—San Bernardino	KGB—San Diego
KVEC—San Luis Obispo	KFWB—Hollywood
KHSL—Chico	KFOX—Long Beach
KIEM—Eureka	KMYC—Marysville
KVCV—Redding	KROY—Sacramento

San Francisco Hotel Man Relates Observations in Efforts to Settle Strike

C. N. Hilton, president of the company which owns the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, has issued a statement in reply to "protests" (the term used by Mr. Hilton) emanating from spokesmen for the San Francisco Hotel Employers' Association.

These "protests" followed the signing of an agreement, on behalf of the hotel, with the unions now involved in a wage dispute with the hostilities represented in the Hotel Employers' Association. Eleven of these hotels are now being picketed. The "protests" of the Association have gone to the point where a suit has been filed against Mr. Hilton, after he had arrived at an agreement with the unions.

Quotations from his very enlightening and courageous statement, which was printed as an advertisement in the daily papers, are as follow:

Four Years' Experience

"For almost four years we have dealt with the unions involved in our hotel operation and to my knowledge have had but one consequential dispute, which was carried to arbitration and resolved favorably to our hotel. From our actual experience of the past, we cannot think of San Francisco organized labor as our enemy and naturally we were interested in arriving at a mutually satisfactory resolution of the differences as developed upon termination of the old contracts."

Referring to an earlier attempt which he had made in September to bring about a settlement of the controversy, Mr. Hilton continues:

Previous Attempt at Settlement

"Following ten days of work we developed what we considered an equitable contract. We submitted the general provisions of this unsigned draft to the Employers' Association and urged their consideration of it. We stated that our tentative agreement upon wages involved an over-all increase in wages approximating 12 per cent. We considered this increase reasonable in view of the fact that certain of the crafts had received no increase for four years and others none for two years, and because the result of one arbitration award operated to reduce wages for some employees. The important general provisions of this unsigned agreement as they related to union shop, preferential hiring and right of appeal, did not importantly differ from a large majority of collective bargaining agreements now existing in San Francisco. In some respects we felt them more favorable to the employer."

Protective Provision of Contract

Certain of the employers appealed to Mr. Hilton that signing of such an agreement would be prejudicial to the interests of the smaller hotels, in another Association group, due to demands of the unions that it was alleged would be made. He was dissuaded from signing an agreement at that time, but on October 29 did execute his present contract, which provides that settlement of wages and working conditions shall be arrived at by February 1, 1942—a date expected to be two months subsequent to an arbitration award to be handed down in the meantime on wages and conditions affecting the smaller hotels, about which the Association seemed so solicitous. Hence Mr. Hilton felt that he was "constant in our promise not to do 'money damage' to the smaller member hotels in the Association." His statement continues:

(Continued on Page Two)

Relates Observations in Efforts to Settle Strike

(Continued from Page One)

"As a result of our study of the entire situation throughout the period of our efforts in early September and prior to our so-called 'betrayal' of the Hotel Employers' Association, October 29 last, we developed certain conclusions for which we believe there is good foundation.

"(1) We became convinced that spokesmen for the Hotel Employers' Association assumed a complete lack of good faith on the part of the unions. In such a circumstance we could not see any conclusion to the dispute by negotiation.

"(2) We became convinced that one or more of the larger member hotels wanted no contract of any kind or that they would entertain only such a contract as would render the unions impotent to enforce their contentions.

Protection for Employees

"We have never been convinced and are not now convinced that the contract that we have made with the unions destroys our right of management control, notwithstanding that it does give union people an honest preference of employment and a valid right of appeal.

"In recent weeks we have seen little evidence of reason and logic in dealing with this dispute, and much of war slogans, militant statements and hysteria. We are accused of 'defection from the ranks' though apparently we are not the first guilty of such 'defection.' The existing Hotel Employers' Association was composed of fifty-five members in 1938, of which but twenty-odd remain." * * *

Legitimate Solidarity

"It has been urged upon us that it was most important that we maintain a 'solidarity' with other employers represented in the Hotel Employers' Association. Such 'solidarity' may be important as a means to perpetuating contest, but if the only practical effect of this 'solidarity' is to create a spread of strike condition, we fail to see its advantage to any member, but on the contrary we see marked disadvantage to employers, employees and the public alike. We feel that the maintenance of 'solidarity' is legitimate only when a constructive effort in good faith is being made to resolve industrial dispute, but not to prolong industrial war unless, of course, the war be to maintain a defense against violation of the basic rights of either disputant. In this contest, we cannot see this as the issue." * * *

San Francisco
Sutter 6654
Oakland
Hilgate 1017

Caswell's
NATIONAL CREST
Coffee

Direct
Delivered
for
Freshness

W.P.A. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Reporting on accomplishments in the last six years, the Work Projects Administration lists, among other projects, 30,000 new public buildings and 600,000 miles of road construction and improvement.

UNION MAINTAINS RECORD

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union (A.F.L.) has kept its record of never losing an election to the International Woodworkers of America (C.I.O.), in the Klamath Falls lumber area by winning in N.L.R.B. balloting at the Crater Lake Box Company, 183 to 30, with not a single vote being cast for NO union.

Beauticians' New Agreement

Negotiation of a new wage agreement, arrived at under terms of the existing contract, is announced for Beauticians' Union No. 12 by Bee Odle Snyder, secretary-treasurer of the union.

It was stated that more than 600 members of the organization will receive an increase in weekly wages of \$4.50, the pay rate having been raised from \$18 to \$22.50, and affecting from 50 to 75 per cent of the local shops. The agreement will become effective next Monday.

San Diego Warehousemen And Teamsters Win Strike

Over 225 striking teamsters and warehousemen returned to work in San Diego's wholesale grocery industry last week when a four-day strike ended with a contract bringing them wage increases of \$1.20 to \$3.04 daily.

The agreement was reached after a second proposal had been accepted by vote of strikers. An earlier offer conceding only slight increases had been turned down prior to the walkout.

The smallest increase gained by warehousemen amounted to \$1.20 daily and in some instances reached the high figure of \$3.04. The eight-hour day and forty-hour week will prevail, together with time-and-a-half for overtime, and any warehouseman reporting for work will be guaranteed eight hours work or its equivalent pay. The basic hourly rate will be 85 cents, with 5 cents additional for night work, and there will be a week's vacation and six holidays with pay.

Drivers won identical working conditions with those of the warehousemen with the exception of certain overtime provisions. They will receive time and one-half for work performed after their stipulated forty-hour week, but in the event they do not work over this period, overtime rates for single days will be computed at the rate of a 15-cent hourly bonus for the first hour of overtime, 20 cents for the second, and time and one-third thereafter. Drivers' basic scales range from 85 cents hourly for 7½-ton trucks to \$1.10 for trucks above 22 tons.

Recommendation Against Union Shop in Mines

(Continued from Page One)

the voluntary growth of union membership at their mines."

The board proposed, in concluding its recommendations, that the United Mine Workers "now decide to suspend for the duration of the national emergency their unquestionable right to match their economic strength against that of the operators of these mines by refusing to work with non-union workers."

Such a decision by the U.M.W., the board declared, would greatly strengthen the union's position in the public eye.

The Non-Union Miner

The majority report also said that it was "hard to think of a reason" why any miner should refuse to join the union and that the few non-unionists "could make a great contribution to untroubled labor relations in the coal industry and to the national welfare in this period of crisis by voluntarily joining" the union.

It also observed that "it would seem to be the part of wisdom for the operators" to accept the union shop, coupled with a no-strike guarantee offered by the union, although it recommended against the union shop since the operators would not accept it voluntarily.

Minority Cite West Coast Case

The minority opinion of the board, presented by Philip Murray and Thomas Kennedy, stressed a previous board decision which required the Bethlehem Steel Company on the West Coast to sign an industry-wide collective bargaining agreement, and declared:

"The United Mine Workers of America has a perfectly meritorious case. The precedent had already been established in the Bethlehem Steel case. Without reason, without logic, without argument, the claim of the United Mine Workers of America is denied."

The minority opinion further pointed out that in the West Coast agreement 30,000 employees were involved, and that employers having 24,000 of this number accepted the agreement while the Bethlehem Steel Company, with 6000 employees, refused to accept it until the recommendation for acceptance had been made by the mediation board. It was further pointed out in the minority opinion that this recommendation had been made by the entire membership of the mediation board.

Watch for This Brand

Printed matter received in San Francisco this week, and which came to the attention of the LABOR CLARION, advertises "Highland Apples," which are a brand of Marley's Inc., of Yakima, Wash. This concern is one of those in the Yakima district appearing in the list, published in this paper last week, where 4000 workers were on strike in an attempt to organize the fruit warehousing industry, and where offers of conciliation, mediation and arbitration have been refused by the warehouse operators. Union members were requested by the Yakima workers not to patronize the concerns as listed. Incidentally, the printed matter of Marley's Inc. does not bear the union label. Watch for—and pass up—the Highland brand of apples.

GIFTS

NOVELTIES

TOYS

Wanell Stationery

Greeting Cards and Party Favors for all Occasions

Largest Stock of Union Label
Christmas Cards in San Francisco

557 HAIGHT ST.

HEmlock 0900

- SAFEWAY -

YOUR FRIENDLY

GROCER

Offers

LOW EVERY DAY SHELF PRICES

Coat and Suit Board to Fight "Restraint" Charge

Retention of Wendell L. Willkie as counsel by the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board to fight charges against it by the Federal Trade Commission is seen in New York as indicating the intention of the Board to vigorously oppose the charges, alleging restraint of trade.

Announcement of the selection of Willkie as counsel was made by Alexander Printz, chairman of the Recovery Board, and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who heads representatives of labor on the Board.

Fair Competition the Aim

Members of the Board manufacture 90 per cent of the total output of women's coats and suits in the United States. Of this volume 80 per cent is produced in New York City. The Board, formed after the Supreme Court had knocked out the National Recovery Act, was patterned upon the Code Authority through which the code of fair competition of the industry was administered under the N.R.A. Its functioning has been hailed as an example of labor-employer co-operation.

The Trade Commission, in a complaint filed September 26, charged that the Recovery Board had restrained trade through its regulations governing discounts, shipping terms, memorandum sales and other business practices.

Product Has Distinctive Label

Fifteen employers' associations and the union are affiliated with the Recovery Board. The apparel produced by the members is identified by a "Consumers' Production Label," indicating it has been produced under "fair labor and trade standards."

The leading article in the October issue of *Printers' Ink* deals with the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the New York Dress Industry. The article goes on to tell what a swell job was done when the union and the manufacturers got together in an agreement, part of which calls for joint and mutual protection of New York fashions.

Union-Employer Co-operation

The union, using its brains, had helped manufacturers to better business methods—it's really a smash hit for the union and the women who compose so large a part of the I.L.G.W.U. membership. By way of showing progress, the magazine prints a picture of the Triangle shirtwaist factory fire in New York in 1911, in which 146 girls met a horrible death. It was a fire trap of the worst kind, eliminated because the union went to bat. Most of the good work the article described apparently is all haywire with Mr. Arnold, who is the anti-trust prosecutor in the U. S. Department of Justice.

Mary Moore, woman's editor for the International Labor News Service, says, in reference to the *Printers' Ink* article: "It is interesting that a magazine which serves business and tries to tell it how to improve to make more profit should find so good for employers and consumers a measure of progress which Mr. Arnold thinks is a crime and for which he thinks the union should be hauled ingloriously into court. American working women have a vital interest in the case, whether they are union members or consumers."

MEN'S WEAR "FACTORY TO WEARER"

When you buy Eagleson Union-Made Shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other Union-Made lines include:

NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

Eagleson & Co.

736 MARKET STREET

1118 MARKET STREET

MAY LOWER DRAFT AGE

Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey, national director of the selective service, said last week that a shortage of manpower may force the lowering of the minimum draft age from 21 to 18, or the ending of deferments to older men.

CHAIN LETTER WARNING

A new chain letter scheme promises participants a total of \$781 in defense stamps provided the chain remains unbroken. Such schemes, however seemingly dressed in patriotic motives, are in violation of the postal laws, and the Postoffice Department is issuing fraud orders against those participating in chain letter activities. Recipients of chain letters are asked to send them to the Department immediately.

TEST OVERTIME CASE

Acting in a test case affecting a majority of the 130,000 workers in the meat packing industry, Federal Judge Igoe has enjoined Swift & Co. from violating provisions of the federal wage-hour law. Workers have already filed separate suits to recover between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 in back wages for violation of the Act. The wage-and-hour division asked the injunction, charging that the company withheld overtime from 90 per cent of its 4425 Chicago employees during the fourteen-week rush period each year.

Local Firms and Unions On Trial in Trust Case

Trial of eleven Bay Area woodworking firms and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, four Locals of the Carpenters' Union, and the Building Trades Councils of San Francisco and Oakland, on charges of price fixing and restraint of trade, opened Monday, November 10, before U. S. District Judge St. Sure in San Francisco. The first session was taken up with the selection of a jury, which was finally impanelled and consists of four men and eight women, with two alternate jurors, both women.

Representing the individual carpenters' organizations is Judge Routzhan of Dayton, Ohio. Charles H. Tuttle of New York City, former U. S. Attorney for that district, represents the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, and Matthew O. Tobriner the San Francisco Building Trades Council. Clarence E. Todd of San Francisco is acting as counsel for the Alameda County Building Trades Council, and Messrs. Faulkner, Adams and Adams and Bacigalupi are representing the group of employers who are on trial.

A motion to quash the indictment was presented by the attorneys for the defendants Wednesday morning, with Attorney Tuttle scheduled to make the leading argument.

The case is of great interest to the labor movement throughout the country and will be followed closely because of the vital issues involved.

EVERYTHING

FOR THE

HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

Strikers Halt Move for Deliveries by Emporium

The following statement was issued from headquarters of Retail Department Store Employees' Union No. 1100 this week:

An attempt of The Emporium to have merchandise delivered to customers by first storing the merchandise in a San Rafael warehouse and then having it picked up and delivered by United Parcel was stopped last Saturday morning. The strike committee placed pickets at the entrance of these two firms and within a few hours both United Parcel and this warehouse agreed not to handle any more Emporium merchandise during the duration of the strike.

The Teamsters' Union has also delegated several Highway Council organizers to co-operate with the Department Store Strike Committee in an attempt to stop all shipments or deliveries which The Emporium may try to make.

There has been no meeting scheduled to resume conferences with the department store employers. However, negotiation with Kress', Woolworth's, and Newberry's is at present going on. Woolworth's and Newberry's have been operating under a union shop contract for the past year, and Kress' has agreed to include this same clause in the new contract. Therefore, wages are the issue in this particular case.

The union is asking for 10c an hour increase. The employers' offer of a \$2 weekly increase was voted down by the members of this group at a meeting held last Friday night. They have given their negotiating committee the right to call a strike if the employers do not make a better offer. The entire membership of Local 1100 has voted to support them in this stand.

However, the representatives of the union and the employers of this group will meet again some time next week to try to arrive at a peaceful settlement.

Modesto Market Signed

Just at the time when the "Slave Bill" ordinances were being enacted in Modesto and Stanislaus county, the proprietor of the San Francisco Market in Modesto, one of the largest markets in the San Joaquin Valley, suddenly brought to an end a long period of troubled relations with his employees, called in the business agents of the various unions represented, and signed a completely satisfactory agreement. His reason for doing this, he stated, was his belief that dealing with his employees in this open and above-board way would be more satisfactory all around than to follow the tactics of the comparatively few non-union markets in Modesto.

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1941

Jolt for Anti-Labor Propagandists

Anti-labor propagandists, who take delight in condemning American workers for occasional strikes and holding up the fine defense record of British workers as a contrast, were somewhat flabbergasted by dispatches from London showing that 744,000 man-hours of labor were lost in Great Britain during September due to strikes.

These figures, released by the British Ministry of Labor, showed that even though that nation is actually at war it has been unable to prevent occasional strikes.

No one denies that British workers have rallied to their nation's emergency in an outstanding way and have succeeded in maintaining production under severe hardships, but the official report from London should make labor critics in this country appreciate better the fine service which has been rendered by American workers.

Taking into consideration the number of workers employed in defense industries in both countries, the facts indicate there were just as few strikes proportionately in this country—which is still at peace—during September as in war-torn Britain.

The London dispatch stated that the stoppages involved workers in three British aircraft factories and in one aluminum mill supplying the aircraft industry. The strikes were short-lived in most cases but the total number represented an increase over the number of strikes in the same month last year.

Share Christmas Cheer

In an effort to aid in brightening, so far as possible, the Christmas season for the children of Britain, Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and chairman of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, has made an appeal for contributions, in which appeal he says, in part:

"Know that in addition to the happy Christmas which you are preparing for your home you have helped to make a child happy in Britain. Add \$1 to your Christmas expenditures this year for their benefit. For the children of workers' families are the ones who this year need our help.

"One dollar will send a Christmas package containing toys, candies, and other things from America to delight a child's heart, and each package will contain the name of a donor.

"We have been working all this year to help our brothers in Great Britain. Let us now bring these efforts to a fitting close by bringing a Merry Christmas to the homeless and the helpless child victims of Axis warfare in Great Britain. When you finish reading this notice, put your dollar in an envelope and mail it to the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, 9 East Forty-Sixth street, New York City, N. Y. In addition, if you can, take up a collection on your job and in your union. Make this

a mutually happy Christmas between you and the homeless child victims of Great Britain.

"In sending your contribution, please write your name, address and organization so that we may send you a proper acknowledgment and credit the contribution to your organization.

"Help bring some Christmas cheer to the homeless child war victims of Great Britain! Act now!"

Statistical Misrepresentation

"The National Economy League, in a clear-cut case of statistical misrepresentation, is attempting again to condemn a million workers and their families to the breadline," F. H. Dryden, acting commissioner of the W.P.A. charged in Washington, denouncing a recent report of the League.

"In a clumsy attempt to smear the Administration's policy of giving useful work to the unemployed," Dryden said, "the League alleges that 41 per cent of work relief money goes into 'overhead.' What the League advocates is directly in line with the age-old attempt to return unemployed people to a dole.

"The League arrives at its figure of 41 per cent by the absurd practice of including under this heading the cost of materials, the contributions of sponsors, and even such items as disability compensation.

"This figure is completely at variance with the facts, which show that of the federal dollar spent for work relief in 1941, 87 cents went for wages, 9.4 cents went for materials and equipment, and only 3.6 cents went for administration.

"The irresponsible character of the League's so-called research report is clearly a case of unethical propaganda. The fact is that no governmental agency or private industry follows the practice suggested by the League's analysis."

Dryden challenged the League to name one federal agency or private organization which includes the cost of materials and equipment used on work projects under the heading of overhead or administration. The same applies, he said, to wages of foremen and timekeepers working on a project site, as well as the cost of disability compensation paid to the workers.

"Bankers' Union" Gets Closed Shop

The investment bankers are demanding a "closed shop." Apparently, they are on the road to victory. Here's the story in a nutshell, as related by *Labor*:

Recently the American Telephone and Telegraph Company issued \$90,000,000 of bonds at 2½ per cent. The "Big Five" insurance companies stepped in and took the entire issue while the investment bankers raged on the outside.

The A. T. & T. benefited, because it got more for its securities, and the insurance companies benefited because they secured a desirable investment without being forced to pay a commission to the investment bankers.

The bankers' protests filled columns on the financial pages of the daily press. Editors who have railed against the "closed shop" when labor unions demanded it, were sure the insurance companies had done something extremely "unethical."

Evidently the insurance men couldn't "stand the gaff" because, very recently, when the Central Illinois Public Service Company offered \$38,000,000 of 3½ per cent bonds, the insurance companies didn't bid, although they wished to do so.

So the investment bankers will continue to get their "rakeoff" and of course they will continue to insist on the "open shop" for organized labor.

OFF-JOB ACCIDENTS

More workers were killed while off their jobs in the first eight months of 1941 than were killed in occupational accidents, the National Safety Council reports. The comparative figures were 19,000 and 12,400.

Drivers who never worry about going too fast haven't long to worry about anything.

Comment on World Events

International Labor News Service

The German press in occupied Poland reports the conviction in Poznan of twenty-four members of an illegal Polish "military" group. Three of them were sentenced to death, the other twenty-one condemned to imprisonment.

The aims of the secret organization were to prepare an uprising against German domination and to restore an independent Poland. It published and distributed an illegal paper, *Polonia Poznanska*.

The German press warns the population against another attempt at insurrection. There will be no repetition, it asserts, of the events of 1918-1919, when the Ostgebiet rebelled against Germany. Whoever believes in reviving the old insurrectionist spirit, or participates in subversive activities will suffer punishment or death.

The severity of the German policy is proof that even in the "incorporated" areas, where the persecution of Poles is at its worst, the spirit of resistance is unbroken. The death sentences, prisons, and concentration camps testify that the invader well knows he has not succeeded in gaining any foothold in conquered Polish territory.

* * *

From the reliable "Inside Germany Reports" it is learned that "labor scarcity has been aggravated since the Russian war began. There have been a series of new official orders issued with the hope of augmenting the labor supply from the only reserves left—women, girls and pensioners. Even before the conflict, 66 per cent of all girls in Germany between the ages of 14 and 16 were employed. A large proportion of the 34 per cent remaining were desperately needed at home to take care of large families. . . . The need for more workers is so great, that the authorities are forcing pensioners over 70 years of age to go back to work.

"A regulation has just been issued forbidding the military physician from declaring that a man is 'unfit for work.' From now on the only judgment the physician can pass is that a man is 'unfit for military service.'"

"O. K., Indians, You Can Have It"

Two Washington news stories declaring that President Roosevelt was calling for new taxes to control inflation and that high defense officials had virtually abandoned hope of aiding the great majority of the nation's small businesses were published side by side last Tuesday in the Pueblo (Colo.) *Chieftain*. Over the two dispatches, the joint headlines declared:

"O.K., Indians, You Can Have It Back Any Time You Ask for It!"

"We'll Tax You Poor Working Stiffs Down to W.P.A. levels!"

"We're Going to Let All 'Little Business' Die for Want of Materials!"

Hot and Cold

By this time the gyrations of the Communist party line have pretty well exhausted their capacity to astonish or even amuse. Not so very long ago the American comrades chanted gleefully that the Yanks were not coming, and today they want an expeditionary force.

Strikes in the defense factories used to be a spontaneous protest against Mr. Roosevelt's imperialism, and today such strikes are playing into Hitler's hands. But nobody is surprised.

People now take it as a matter of course that yesterday's black in the Communist party line is today's white. People here and there may even find themselves thinking how much easier and simpler life becomes with such a rubber yardstick.—"Topics of the Times," in the *New York Times*.

A Christmas present made in a sweatshop cannot carry with it the true Christmas spirit. Be consistent—buy union label gifts!

Earnings in Fish Canneries

Facts and figures behind the canned fish, that today is a staple food in both military and civilian fare, are contained in a report just issued by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

The study was made to furnish government agencies with data on existing conditions to aid in determining whether development of special regulations to improve cannery workers' status was necessary and feasible.

Women Employees Prevail

The large majority of the employees in fish canneries are women, according to the report, the proportion varying in the different types of plants.

The study is confined to the Pacific Coast. Canneries in this area (Alaska, California, Oregon, and Washington) produced more than four-fifths of the nation's canned fish pack in 1938, and were the source of all the salmon, nearly all the mackerel, tuna and tuna-like fish, and over three-fourths of the sardines. Data were obtained only from representative California and Washington canneries in the Bureau investigation.

Representative Week

A considerable number of workers, because of a short schedule during the week, were paid relatively small amounts, less than \$10 in a significant number of cases, and even less than \$5 in other instances, according to the data for a representative week in 1938 in the Washington canneries studied, and in 1939 for those in California.

Comparatively few of the workers can depend on fish canneries for a livelihood because of the seasonal and irregular nature of the employment, it was pointed out. This fact was clearly revealed by records of the year's earnings in 1937 for 11,185 employees (of whom 54 per cent were women).

Employment Fluctuation

In the salmon canneries three-fourths of the workers had less than 12 weeks of work, due to the short concentrated season of only about 10 or 12 weeks, though with but little fluctuation in that period.

The men and women employed in sardine plants fared even worse in the matter of employment. The supply of this species is more irregular since fishing is restricted to moonless nights when sardines can be located by their phosphorescence.

Fluctuation of supply occurs also in tuna canning on account of the large proportion of these fish caught from two to three thousand miles from the canneries and the irregular arrival of boats in the home ports. Thus cannery workers generally supplement the tuna pack by canning sardines caught nearby during the legal season for this species, and by mackerel caught intermittently during the year. Employees in these canneries fared better, not far from two-fifths having 20 weeks or more of work in the year; and 17 per cent, 40 or more weeks.

Year's earnings of \$600 or more were reported for only 6 per cent of the men in salmon plants, 8 per cent in sardine packing, and 20 per cent in tuna canneries and these packing two or more species. Large proportions of the men—over half in two of the cannery groups, and not far from half in the third—failed to secure as much as \$100 during the year.

Earnings of Women

In regard to the women, earnings of as much as \$400 for the year were found for only 17 per cent of such workers in tuna plants and canneries producing two or more species, and less than a half of one per cent of those in sardine and in salmon canneries. Only 36 per cent, 6 per cent, and 20 per cent of the women, respectively, in the three classes earned \$200 or more.

As to hourly earnings in Washington in 1938, men employed in salmon canneries averaged 58.7 cents an hour, and women 46.9 cents. In California (for 1939) the average hourly earnings of men in the several types of canneries varied only from 63.1 cents to 64.1 cents, while women's averages ranged from 57.3 to 58.3 cents.

Week's earnings were pulled down in some in-

stances by under-time in the week recorded. From 21 to 51 per cent of the men and from 41 to 64 per cent of the women had less than 30 hours of work.

Regardless of time worked, average week's earnings of women ranged from \$13.05 in salmon canneries to \$20.55 in sardine plants. Man's average week's earnings varied from \$19.10 for salmon canning to \$30.85 for sardine packing.

The employees in fish canneries were found generally to be local people who had work in other kinds of canneries or other local industries when not engaged at fish canning. Or they were members of fishermen's families, or housewives in the community who usually were not employed in the off season in canning.

Canada May Peg Top Salaries

The Canadian government is working out a plan to control all managerial and executive salaries, Finance Minister Ilsley told the House of Commons last week.

The Finance Minister, reviewing his department's policies, revealed for the first time to the surprised House of Commons that the Government's anti-inflationary wage-pegging policies would be extended to salaries in the executive brackets.

He did not reveal details of the plans for enforcement of the ceiling on executive salaries or their scale, but said announcement of the plan would be made soon. He added that no one in an executive or managerial post would qualify for a cost of living bonus, the substitute given to lower-income workers in return for the Government's ceiling on their wages.

Great Army Football Game

Fort Ord-Moffett Field football tickets are now on sale for the army "Big Battle" in Kezar Stadium, Sunday, November 23. Moffett's quest for the army championship of the Pacific Coast will be decided when the Flyers meet the big Ord eleven. Bitter rivalry between the two army posts insures a "slam bang" battle.

A display of the newest army material, and a military pageant showing the full might of Uncle Sam's army, will be staged before the game and during the half.

Reserved seats will sell for \$1.65 and \$1.10 and Service men will be admitted for 50 cents. A patron's block of seats on the fifty-yard line behind the rooting sections will sell for \$3.30 each. Army athletic and recreational funds and the *Call-Bulletin* Christmas Fund will be the beneficiaries of this charity contest.

Salvation Army's Service

Useful goods with a second-hand gross value of \$145,000 were re-conditioned at the Salvation Army's industrial plant, 876 Harrison street, during the Army's budget year that ended September 30, last, it is announced by Lt.-Commissioner Donald McMillan, commander of the Western Territory. They then were placed on sale at the five organization's stores in this district or given to destitute families on order of its relief department.

The Salvation Army Men's Social Service Department operates as a non-profit self-supporting unit, the Commissioner said. All its income is paid out in weekly allowances for its employees for their food and lodging, for the maintenance and operation of collection trucks, and for the upkeep of the plant and its machinery. It receives no cash contributions.

Of the gross income, more than \$52,000 was paid to the employees, thus attaining one of the Salvation Army's primary objectives, the rehabilitation of men by giving them work to do and a small cash income. About \$26,000 was paid out for food and \$19,000 for lodging expenses and recreation facilities. The balance was applied to truck and plant maintenance.

A carton of union label cigarettes is a good gift at any time for a pal in the Army or Navy.

Challenge the Validity of Texas Anti-Strike Law

Constitutionality of the Texas anti-strike law is challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union in a brief filed with the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals at Austin. The brief supports the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by counsel for Jack Frye, regional director of the United Mine Workers, who was indicted under a statute which decrees a one-to-two-year sentence for preventing workers from engaging in their lawful occupation and for unlawful assemblage near the place of a "labor dispute."

The statute was passed in Texas during the gubernatorial reign of "Pass-the-Biscuits, Pappy" O'Daniel, who is now a U. S. Senator from that State, and has already attempted to expound his anti-labor ideas in that body.

The following constitutional guarantees, among others, are denied by the anti-strike law, according to the brief above-mentioned: equal protection of the laws, due process of law, free speech and press and freedom of assemblage. It is also contended that the statute violates the civil liberties of the people of Texas "in that it is class legislation and is so indefinite and uncertain and vague as to set no standard by which reasonable man can guide his conduct, nor does it apprise the ordinary and reasonable man what is prohibited."

Announce Christmas Seal Sale

The annual sale of Christmas Seals to support the work of the local tuberculosis association, will open November 24 and continue until Christmas Day.

Intensive educational work in schools and among adult community groups will be carried on prior to and during the sale period, according to Dr. William C. Voorsanger, secretary of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association.

"Tuberculosis associations throughout the country have set a goal of 'no more tuberculosis by 1960' and it is generally conceded that the goal may be attained if the American communities join their official health agencies in a united effort to that end. We know the means to accomplish that goal, and we have the enthusiasm and the will to proceed toward it," Dr. Voorsanger declared.

G. & M. Pickets Maintain Vigil

The long continued vigil of pickets at the plant of Gantner & Mattern, on Mission street, is still being maintained by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Alleging damages sustained since the beginning of the controversy with the union, the concern has recently filed suit against the local and international organizations, in which a total approximating one and three-quarters million dollars is asked to be recovered.

The firm was placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of both the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor after failure to reach a settlement with its former union employees. Allegations made in the filing of the suit would seem to indicate that the campaign made by union members locally and throughout the country, in support of the stand taken by the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has been effective. The union is asking that it be given continued support in its demands, and that the public refrain from purchasing the unfair products.

GENERAL YAKHONTOFF TO SPEAK

General Victor A. Yakhontoff, formerly in the Russian imperial army, and who is on a national tour in aid of the fighters against Hitler, will be the guest speaker at a mass meeting, sponsored by the International Workers Order, at Eagles' Hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue, tonight (Friday) at 8 o'clock. It is announced that proceeds of the mass meeting will go for Russian and allied relief.

Propose 15 Per Cent Levy On Wages in New Tax Bill

Read all about the new tax proposals as reported from Washington by the Associated Press! Then if you are "fer" or "ferninst," write to your congressmen and senators—they are the only ones who can do anything about it. But the "trial balloons" are being sent up to test the public reaction, and to those having the urge to go into action with a rubber band and bent pin in an attack on balloons the opportunity is being presented. Here is the way the "A.P." dispatch passes along the latest tax proposals:

"Mop Up" Philosophy!

You're getting too much money! That is the official Treasury reason for asking Congress to levy between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 of new taxes next year. One suggested method is a 15 per cent tax on salaries and wages.

Not that the Treasury doesn't need the money, but as the philosophy of the new tax proposals can be gleaned from Treasury experts, the more important thing is to "mop up" extra change in people's pockets to prevent inflation. The views that follow are what these experts say are the facts:

Huge Deficit Looms

1. The Treasury does need more money. In spite of a \$3,500,000,000 tax law just passed, the Treasury faces a deficit of from \$15,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000 in the next year.

2. Because of defense industry, wages and other forms of income will be higher than ever before. The national income next year will probably be about \$100,000,000,000, compared with about \$85,000,000,000 this year.

Government to Guard Your Purse

3. While the people may have \$15,000,000,000 extra spending money, the defense program will permit them fewer things to buy. For instance, the Government already has curtailed output of automobiles and refrigerators.

4. The natural thing for people to do is to try to outbid each other for the consumer merchandise that can be bought, thus forcing prices up. That's inflation.

5. If prices go sky-high, most everyone will be im-

poverished because their money won't buy much. This would hurt especially persons living on fixed incomes such as pensions and annuities. Also, it would hurt the Government because it would have to pay more for defense articles.

Enter, the Bootlegger

6. You can hold down prices by passing a law against them. Congress is working on that, too, but the Treasury says it isn't enough. For one thing, legally fixed prices might be sidestepped by bootlegging.

7. Therefore, the Treasury says, the thing to do is to take away from the people in extra taxes the spare money that the people might use in bidding up prices.

Taking No Chances

8. Furthermore, the Treasury says, it wouldn't do much good to take this money away in the more usual ways, such as an income tax which people have to pay in the following year. By that time, people may have already spent the money without regard to next year's taxes and the damage would be done.

9. Therefore, the Treasury believes in taking away the money before the people get a chance to spend it. Hence it is asking Congress to take it out of the weekly pay envelope. In the first place, the Social Security tax, which already comes out of the pay check, would be increased.

In the second place, there would be a new income tax which employers would be required to deduct from pay checks. Other devices would be used to collect at the earliest possible moment the tax on other kinds of income, such as stock dividends.

U. S. Conciliator Sent Here on Store Strike

Assignment of Monsignor Francis J. Haas, a special conciliator, to investigate the San Francisco department store strike and "develop a plan for settlement" was announced Wednesday in Washington by Secretary of Labor Perkins, according to Associated Press dispatches.

It was indicated Msgr. Haas, attached to the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., would proceed immediately to San Francisco to enter the controversy. In addition to his duties at the university, Msgr. Haas is a member of the advisory council of the American Association for Social Security. In 1933-34 he was a member of the National Labor Board, and also served in the labor advisory board of N.R.A. His last assignment on the part of the Government was in the famous Allis-Chalmers labor controversy last winter. Among books which he has authored are "Man and Society" and "Shop Collective Bargaining."

"You cannot subvert your neighbor's rights without striking a dangerous blow at your own."—Carl Schurz.

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Meeting of State Council Of Sheet Metal Workers

The recent conference of the State Council of Sheet Metal Workers, at Vallejo, placed four furnace firms in southern California on the "We Don't Patronize" list of that Council.

The unfair firms are: Payne Furnace Company of Beverly Hills, Ward Furnace Company of Los Angeles, Reem Manufacturing Company of South Gate, and Pacific Gas Radiator Company of Huntington Park. These four non-union concerns are in direct competition with the fair employers in the same industry located in Los Angeles and the Bay area, and in fairness to such employers the delegates pointed out the action taken was necessary.

The Council meeting also directed that the revised by-laws be sent to local unions for approval, a \$500 national defense bond was purchased, and Monterey was named as the convention city, in March of next year.

Reports from the twenty-four delegates showed substantial progress among the various unions of the craft in the State. Locals represented were San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, San Mateo, Vallejo, Bakersfield, San Rafael, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Fresno and San Diego.

Local 104 of San Francisco was represented at the conference by E. G. Doyle and G. J. Fitzgerald.

Among ranking officials in attendance were Robert Byron, general president, and James Ryan and James T. Moriarity, vice-presidents of the international organization of the sheet metal workers.

Death Calls Officer of Window Cleaners' Union

The death of Edmond Waddell Walker, which occurred at St. Francis hospital on Thursday of last week, came as a distinct shock to his many acquaintances in the local labor movement, and particularly to members of Window Cleaners No. 44, in which latter body he held the position of secretary and was also one of its representatives in the San Francisco Labor Council and in the Building and Construction Trades Council.

Active in local union affairs for the past ten years, he had devoted his time and energy especially to the interests of No. 44, and had won the respect and esteem of both employees and employers. A statement made on behalf of his union said:

"The floral piece, 'The Vacant Chair,' at his bier truly expressed the feeling of all members of the local, and we will miss his jovial greetings that we have heard these many years. Everyone, we are sure, feels that

"When the Great Scorer came
To write against his name,
He wrote not if he won or lost,
But how he played the game"

—and that he marked 'Square.'"

The union also expressed appreciation to the many organizations which sent condolences as floral pieces.

The deceased was born in Ballinger, Texas, in 1893, and had resided in San Francisco for the past twelve years. He had previously been a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and was a world war veteran.

Funeral services were held Monday from the chapel of Julius S. Godeau, and the remains laid to rest, with military honors, in Golden Gate national cemetery.

Survivors are the widow, residing in this city, and his mother and two brothers, in Texas.



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Position of the Boilermakers in Welder Dispute

Because of the widespread publicity in recent weeks brought about by renewed activity on the part of certain individuals to promote the formation of an organization for welders, separate and apart from the crafts in which these workers are now members, an enlightening discussion of the subject is given below. It is taken from the *Boilermakers' Journal*, official organ of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers, and ably presents the various phases of the subject. The *Journal* article follows:

Past Differences Adjusted

"For many years the organizations in the Metal Trades have consistently protected their rights over all work coming within their jurisdiction. At times there have been differences of opinion as to which craft was entitled to certain work, and usually these matters have been straightened out with but little trouble.

"In the course of time, changes have developed in the processes used in doing certain work. Yet in all these years the crafts have maintained their rights regardless of the method used.

"During late years the process of welding has become an important factor in doing many of the operations formerly done in the method of that day. Each craft has done its own welding as a part of that trade.

Metal Trades' Action

"The fact that welding was done did not make it a trade in itself. However, thousands of men in the various crafts learned the various welding processes and added this item to their general knowledge of the trade. The various organizations of the Metal Trades have encouraged this education and have spent considerable time and no little money in making men of the various trades competent to do welding.

"Yet with all of this, various schools and devices have been employed to learn men the business of welding and they have naturally drifted into the organization to which they rightfully belonged according to the classification of work they were doing.

A Process—Not a Trade

"When welding first became general, the matter was given attention and after due deliberation, the agreement was reached that welding was a process and part of the trade doing the work and not a trade in itself.

"All of the organizations have given to the welders the same rights and privileges as is accorded any other member, and they are recognized as a part of that particular trade in which they are working, because they are performing work in that trade coming within its jurisdiction.

"However, there are men who have learned to weld and have assumed that it is their right to set themselves aside from the trade which built up their standards of working conditions, wages, etc., and who desire to separate themselves from the trade and form what they would term an organization of their own.

Other Movements Futile

"This theory is not new. At different times and in various places there have been those who preached this theory and endeavored to put it into practice. On each occasion they have met with failure, as the crafts are not going to relinquish their jurisdiction over work they have controlled for years.

"The Certified Welders of a few years ago endeavored to do this thing, and after a lot of men had contributed a lot of money to a few men of ulterior mo-

tives, the movement died, because the foundation was lacking.

"More recently, arising out of the emergency facing this nation, some of the same men, aided by others who are lacking in knowledge of the labor movement, have seen fit to again start a movement to separate the welders from the various trades. Their inconsistency was recently demonstrated on the West Coast, when they demanded a separate union in the American Federation of Labor and threatened to tie up many defense projects, shipbuilding and other essentials if their demands were not met.

Lacking in Leadership

"They were sadly lacking in leadership, because they threatened not only the lives and well-being of their own families, but the future peace and happiness of this entire nation when they proclaimed they would not work any more unless they were granted this charter.

"Many of these men have been made welders within the last few months and the regular trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor can make more welders if these would-be dictators decide they won't work.

Doomed to Failure

"This country contains too many men who are patriotic enough to do their duty, to let a group of would-be leaders entice them into a movement, at the expense of their country, which is doomed to failure.

"It is to be hoped that the welder members of this organization will not be led into this program, which has no foundation and which could not survive, because the leadership is not of the character to bring success, but on the other hand turmoil and disaster."

Statement by Ed Rainbow

After referring generally to the presentation of the situation as set forth in the above-quoted article, Ed Rainbow, business agent of the Boilermakers' Union in San Francisco, made the following statement in reference to the existing controversy:

"We cannot condone the activity of anyone who is forming or attempting to form a dual organization in this area for the reason that conditions of employment are better here than anywhere else in the United States as far as welders are concerned. This move of the so-called Welders' Union cannot advance its cause in so far as wages or conditions of employment are concerned, and above all, it is not necessary for any welder working in the shipyards at this particular time to carry any more than the card which represents the jurisdiction of the work that he is performing.

Defense Work Shield

"We note very carefully that the only places that any action has been taken by this group who wish to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor has been taken only where defense work is in progress. We wonder as to the sincerity of these so-called unionists, and also don't recall that they were active when times were exceedingly slow as far as welding was concerned. Why did they not make attempts to do something before it became necessary for all of labor to lay aside their minor grievances in order to co-operate to the fullest extent with the Government in the production of national defense necessities?"

Let's make a "Merry Union Label Christmas."



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Office:
Room 303, Labor Temple
2946 Sixteenth Street
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Gene Tunney Refuses to Heed Local Picket Line

The Department Store Strike Committee, having in charge the conduct of the strike against The Emporium, in this city, has addressed a communication to all central labor councils directing attention to the action of Gene Tunney, former heavyweight champion of the world, and now active in the national defense training program, while in San Francisco. The strike committee's communication reads, in part:

"Despite the fact that a strike has been in progress against one of the leading department stores in our city for quite some time, it was announced that Gene Tunney would appear in that store and autograph copies of his new book, 'Arms for Living.' Prior to his scheduled appearance, Mr. Tunney was called upon by Senator John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Larry Vail, secretary of the Department Store Clerks' Union, Local 1100, and was told the position of the striking unions in an effort to convince him of the wrong he was doing to organized labor.

"At this meeting, Mr. Tunney boasted of his Withdrawal Card from the Longshoremen's Union of New York, claiming that he was an Honorary Member of that organization and that he had never, in all his life, broken a picket line; furthermore, assuring the labor delegation that he would do all in his power not to break a picket line. Regardless of the above assurances, Mr. Tunney did break the picket line on October 28, 1941, to promote the sale of his book, 'Arms for Living,' by autographing copies for scab employees and others who were breaking our picket lines."

In concluding its communication the strike committee asks that in other cities the various unions be informed of the action by Tunney as above set forth.

Rules Against "T.B." Tests

The Board of Education cannot legally compel public school pupils to submit to examination for tuberculosis, Irving G. Breyer, legal adviser, informed the Board this week.

"According to the school code, all physical examinations prescribed for pupils are optional," Breyer's opinion declared. "Any parent or guardian can exempt his child from school physical examinations by merely filing a letter of non-consent with school authorities."

"The liberty of discussion is the great safeguard of all other liberties."—Macaulay.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Regular meeting of the union will be held this Sunday, November 16, at the Labor Temple. A report by the scale committee is only one of many things of interest to the members which will be taken care of Sunday, and it is expected there will be a large attendance.

Although returns are slow in coming in, those which have been received show that both propositions voted on in last week's referendum are carrying by a three-to-one vote. On Proposition No. 1, which raises the pension and mortuary assessment one-half of 1 per cent and adds \$2 to the weekly pension of our retired members, Los Angeles returned a favorable vote of 555 to 150, while at the Union Printers' Home the vote was 381 for to only 4 against.

D. N. Bonnington wishes us to inform members of No. 21 who may have purchased shares in the California Co-operative Meat Company, which was organized around twenty-five years ago, that there is money on deposit at the Bank of America Trust Department, Twelfth and Broadway, Oakland, which is credited to shareholders. Members owning this stock will do well to investigate.

Lawrence Ullo of the Crocker-Union chapel and Miss Dorothy Evans of this city were joined in marriage on October 25 at a ceremony which took place in Reno.

George W. Hayes of the Mission Press chapel is again on the job after three weeks' absence, minus the end of his thumb, which became entangled with a metal saw. With the injured space-pusher-downer still swathed in bandages, Hayes says two of his fingers have become first-class thumbs.

E. C. Mann left last Sunday for Sebastopol, where he has accepted a stretch of work which will carry on over the Christmas holidays.

Elmer Buchner, apprentice at the Kohnke Printing Company, who joined Uncle Sam's forces eight months ago, left Tuesday evening for Camp San Luis Obispo after spending a week's furlough here with his wife. Elmer was married in September to Miss Emilia Farallo of this city.

Both the *Illinois State Journal* and the *Illinois State Register* devote considerable space to Clinton C. Dye, operator in the *Chronicle* chapel, who is visiting in that city for the first time since leaving there for California in 1917. The *Journal* tells of "Clint's" visit at the Union Printers' Home with Charles McCoy, an old Springfield friend and fellow worker on the *Journal*. While they were visiting, two other Springfield friends dropped in at the Home. It was the first time Dye had met any of them for twenty-five years. A two-column cut on the *Register's* first page shows Clint returning a book to an operator on that paper which he had borrowed in 1906. Dye states that when his home burned in Berkeley twelve years ago, this book and a writing desk were the only articles saved.

Maurice R. Lansberry, Company A, 37th Engineers, Camp Bowie, Tex., a member of No. 21 in the commercial branch, is spending a furlough in San Francisco. Accompanied by five men from his company, he motored up from Texas.

At a special meeting last Sunday, Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 approved an agreement presented by its negotiating committee which calls for \$2 per week increase for the newspaper printers of that city. Another week's vacation also was gained, the old contract which expired on last August providing for but one week's paid vacation.

Emil Scheneck visited at headquarters on Monday. This is the first time he has left his home in Berkeley for about six weeks, a severe attack of bronchial trouble having confined him to the house for more than a month. He is feeling much better this week.

The Los Angeles *Citizen* reports the death, on November 1, of Robert W. Batup. Deceased was a member of San Francisco Typographical Union for many years, depositing a card here in 1918 and last withdrawing when he left for the south in 1934. He was 70 years of age at the time of his death. He was well

known in the commercial branch in this city and his many friends here will be saddened to hear of his passing. Funeral services were conducted on November 5 and interment was in the Union Printers' plot, Inglewood cemetery, Los Angeles.

Walter Robin, junior apprentice at the *Shopping News*, is leaving today for San Diego to begin training in the U. S. Navy, in which branch he has enlisted for the duration of the emergency.

William T. Franklin, formerly of Neighborhood Newspapers, paid headquarters a visit this week. "Will" is now in civil service as senior foreman printer in charge of an office employing nine men, one of whom is Louis R. Franzi, a former member of the Barry chapel. The plant is located at headquarters of the West Coast Air Corps Training Center, Moffett Field.

Struck down by an automobile while crossing Van Ness avenue at Mission street on Friday, October 31, Willy Walraven, apprentice at the Recorder Publishing Company, is now at Franklin hospital with a fractured pelvis and other injuries. It is reported that it will be about three months before he will be in condition to leave the hospital.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

His vision righted considerably, Herb Hail is again directing operations from the pilot's throne of a Merg. Lengthy enforced leisure is endurable—quite enjoyable, in fact—for a few weeks, Herb says, but beyond that one runs out of ideas on how to amuse himself and time drags interminably.

Ingrained is the instinct to insure security when earning capacity wanes, and this chapel voted accordingly on the pension increase: Yes 33, No 25. Carried, too, was the I.T.U. *Journal* proposition: Yes 41, No. 16. Messrs. Uribe, Crackbon and Conley officiated at the polls.

Lifting from page 8 an inch ad, Vince Porrazzo instructed Makeup Harry Cross to hold the hole. "Listen, guy," expostulated the exasperated Harry, waving his arms despairingly, "I ain't got nothing to hold it in."

Bearing in mind those bus wrecks on the Bay Bridge, and from the vantage point of an easy jaunt from home to work, both west of the East Bay, Harry Harvey suggests a simple way for commuters on foggy days to get to work on time: Live in town.

His stretch in the army completed, Apprentice Eddie Porter got going Monday. Of the army itself Eddie says that once the abrupt change from civilian life is surmounted, it is far from monotonous; a fellow gets to know a bunch of good fellows who see to it there is something doing every minute, the grub is good and the treatment from both officers and privates cannot be excelled.

If the gang haven't run out of the commodity, tears will be shed in Phil Scott's behalf. The unfortunate feller informs us he lacks the wherewithal to purchase—what, with the high cost of living—enough Scotch to wash down his Thanksgiving turkey. . . . Consider, too, the plight of Dick Smith whose fast horses, whizzing along the track like tornados—in the rear—robbed him of the chance to get rich on football.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Just so you won't forget: November's tournament, 1941's last, will be held at the El Camino course on Sunday, the 30th. This may be your last chance to play El Camino, and it will certainly be your last chance this year to play in a Union Printers' Golf Association tournament, so naturally you will hold this day open and be out with us. The usual awards—plus something by way of a surprise, which has been promised us—will be given in all flights. So mark that calendar—it's the last Sunday in the month, November 30!

Saturday and Sunday, both fine golf days, had the boys all out, apparently. Your correspondent and Board Member Sweet journeyed over to Berkeley, and from there with Vic Lansberry as a guide we ventured up to Wild Cat Canyon, now known as Tilden Regional Park. Vic told us of a mysterious tribe who gathered there, armed with strange weapons, and who then spent the day in weird rites which consisted of striking a small ball with one of the weapons, and then dancing or screaming strange

curses either because the striking of the ball was satisfactory or unsatisfactory. Well, to make a long story boring, we finally arrived at Tilden in a fog the consistency of nice rich cream. After waiting in the clubhouse for a couple of hours for the fog to lift, and finding it getting worse every minute, we finally left without even seeing enough to believe the rumors that there was actually a golf course there.

However, upon dropping down to the Richmond Golf Club, we found the genial pro, Pat Markovitch, willing to let us aliens play his course, which we did; and incidentally your correspondent has something to gloat over and a few—quite a few, in fact—days of good eating ahead of him, thanks to the lack of dexterity of Vic and Len.

Sharp Park, the Printers' country club, is again in fine shape, only because of the hard work of "Mac" and his crew. The seventh hole is being changed completely—the green has been transplanted—and the third hole, which the high tides of two weeks ago nearly completely wrecked, is again playable. Among many others, Brothers Howard Watson and Tappendorf were seen out there Sunday—and, also, Luke Lansberry and Jess Conaway playing in a five-some (must have a drag to do that on a Sunday).

This seems to be a Lansberry issue of Golf News, so we'll go whole hog. Vic, who played his qualifying round in the Richmond city championship tournament on Sunday, started out very badly—with an 8 on the first hole. Then he settled down to a 44 on the first nine, got hot with a 39 on the back, and turned in a 44—39—83 to finish only two places out of the championship flight. As far as we know, Vic is the only S.F.U.P.G.A. member entered in that tournament, and we wish him all the breaks.

Next week we'll publish the results of the eclectic tournament compiled up to and including October's tournament. November's tournament closes the eclectic, and as some of the scores are mighty close, a few birdies will make lots of difference.

See you at union meeting Sunday.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

S.F.W.A. will hold its regular monthly meeting next Tuesday evening, November 18, at 8 o'clock, at Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. Dues for next quarter are due and payable at this meeting. There will be no refreshments after the business session because this meeting follows so immediately on the heels of our turkey dinner that the ladies will have expended all excess culinary interest, effort and skill upon the feast.

The laws committee will meet with President Louise A. Abbott at her home, 859 Castro street, Monday evening, November 17.

Yesterday (Thursday) was official moving day for Harry F. and Grace Young, who will celebrate Thanksgiving this year in their "ain haim" at 133 Carmel avenue, Sharp Park, San Mateo county. Friends who find themselves in that neighborhood are invited to drop in at their fireside if they are lucky enough to find the Youngs at home.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Heuring entertained Mrs. Heuring's aunt, Mrs. Pearl B. Coveney, her cousin, Mrs. Talbot, and several friends, all of Oakland, at dinner last Tuesday evening.

Last call for dinner! That home-cooked turkey dinner awaiting S.F.W.A. members and their families tomorrow (Saturday), at 6:30 p. m. in the downstairs banquet hall at Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. If you have neglected to mail in your card to Chairman Mabel Skinner, please tell her by telephone whether you are attending, and with how many, just as soon as you receive your *LABOR CLARION*. Her telephone number is Randolph 9036.

BROADCAST ON CO-OPERATIVES

The Co-operative League of the U. S. A. has asked the co-operators in all parts of the country to organize neighborhood listening groups for the evening of November 29 when Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Co-operative League, Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont, and Congressman Jerry Voorhis of California will speak on a nationwide network of the Columbia System. The broadcast, taking as its theme, "Building a Saner World," is a feature of the first nation-wide "co-op" drive. The broadcast will originate in the Washington studios of CBS from 10:15 to 10:30.

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Basic Questions Involved In N.L.R.B. Case Here

Hearings now being conducted by the National Labor Relations Board to determine the collective bargaining agency for the workers employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company are concerned with several basic questions.

One of them is the C.I.O. proposal to amend a previous order of the Board, issued in 1937, which set the physical, or non-clerical, forces of the company as the appropriate bargaining unit, so as to include only those employees working in the company's East Bay division located in Contra Costa and Alameda counties.

Bargaining Unit Contention

The C.I.O. Utility Workers' Organizing Committee is asking to change the bargaining unit from a system-wide unit to a division unit, and is demanding the exclusion of certain "borderline" classifications, such as meter readers, collectors, janitors, watchmen and others whose work takes them into the field.

Protesting vigorously against the C.I.O.'s requests, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A.F.L.) has produced evidence showing that this would be unfair to the workers involved and would only aid the C.I.O. union on purely factional grounds. That the division unit is inappropriate and the system-wide unit, as set up by the former N.L.R.B. order, is the most appropriate unit is another contention that has been made by the A.F.L. union.

Unfair Labor Practice an Issue

Insisting that no decision be made regarding representation of the employees until the unfair labor practice charge made against the company is disposed of, the I.B.E.W. pointed out that no possibility for a free election exists, declaring that the two "company unions" are still functioning and would be able to influence the election in an unfair manner.

Heide's Testimony

Paul Heide, C.I.O. representative, was forced to admit under questioning by the I.B.E.W. attorney, that the system-wide unit was the most advantageous to the workers, as it would place them in the strongest bargaining position. He also had to admit that the only reason the C.I.O. union wanted a unit basis established as the bargaining basis, was because the C.I.O. was better organized in Alameda.

Although Heide tried to create an impression that coercive practices of the company had stopped, he was finally forced to agree that the possibility of holding a fair election was not too good.

Under cross-examination, it was revealed that high company officials are officers of the company's welfare committee, which handles all employees' grievances.

Federation of Teachers No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

Miss May Kirkman, secretary of the northern branch executive of the California State Federation of Teachers, has notified us of a meeting of the branch to be held Saturday afternoon, November 15, at 2:30, at the home of our delegate to the branch, Mrs. R. Gladstein, 1100 Fulton street. Plans for the coming year's activities of the State Federation will be discussed and recommendations made from this group to the coming annual convention in Bakersfield, November 21 and 22. This will be, indeed, a busy Saturday for Local 61, for at 12:30 we gather for luncheon at The Paris, honoring H. I. Christie of the Board of Education, and, somehow, Mrs. Gladstein and others who are to be at the branch meeting must arrive somewhere near 2:30. The call to the afternoon meeting did not come until last Sunday evening, at which time Mrs. Gladstein offered her home for the hastily called meet.

Members have reported numerous odd experiences with their membership cards: When told by one of our officers that he was a member of the Federation of

Teachers, a member of another trade union said, "Oh, another of those teacher associations!" "No," replied our officer, "the one and only teachers' union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor." But, it took the sight of the membership card to prove the truth of the claim.

Which raises the oft-repeated question: Do we, as trade-unionists, place sufficient emphasis upon the need of really knowing who belongs to the A.F.L.? How can we adequately boost the union shop, union label, and union card, unless we all are more familiar with the identity of those trades actually organized into bona fide unions?

Joseph Ault, Official of Building Trades, Passes

Joseph Henry Ault, a pioneer and one of the most widely known members in the local labor movement, died in St. Luke's hospital Friday of last week, following a brief illness. He was 81 years of age, and remained at the official labor post of duty which he had long held, until the final call came.

He was a native of California. For forty years he had been financial secretary of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. He also represented Furniture Handlers' Union No. 1 in that body. Though his direct interests had been with the building trades, in his long years of service, the deceased had become widely known throughout the general labor movement of the city, in which he was held in highest esteem and regard. He was also a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

The funeral services were held Monday at Mission Dolores church, with requiem high mass, and interment was in Holy Cross cemetery.

The wife and a son, Joseph H. Ault, had preceded him in death. Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. E. J. McIntyre and Mrs. Alfred Flynn, and a sister, Mrs. P. Mulholland.

Rail Union Heads Reject Recommendation of Board

Compromise pay increases recommended at Washington by the emergency board set up by President Roosevelt to investigate the railroad wage dispute were rejected in a statement signed by executives of the "Big Five" operating brotherhoods.

"The board's recommendation as it applies to railway workers represented by the transportation brotherhoods is a twin sister to the Gurley bonus plan which the organizations rejected in mediation and condemned as un-American before the President's board," the rail labor chiefs said.

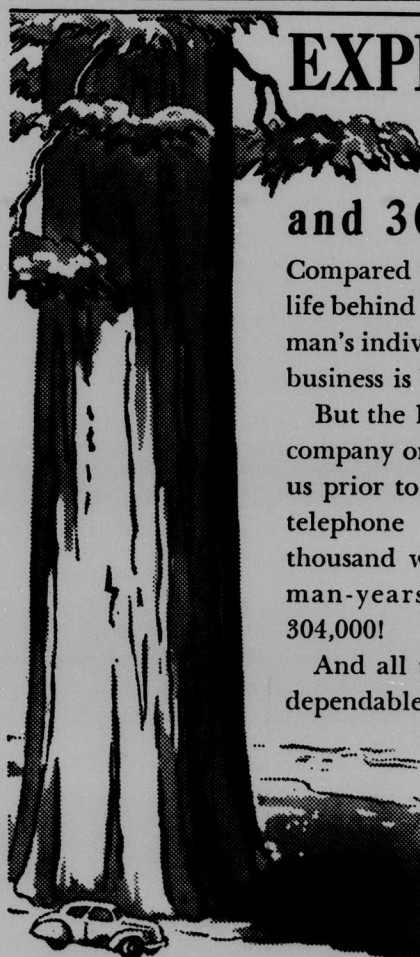
The Gurley plan, a railroad scheme, provided for graduated pay increases based on indices of cost of living and rail revenues.

"The report, as we see it, is an engraved invitation for transportation men to leave the service," the statement continued. "As a whole, the board's recommendation is the most disappointing of any recommendation rendered by a federal tribunal in the past fifty years. The chief executives of the five transportation brotherhoods regret that they cannot advise or recommend that it be accepted."

J. J. Goff, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, said the labor heads oppose the recommendations on two grounds: the suggested increase is not adequate, and it is only temporary. The workers want an increase in basic rates, not a bonus, he pointed out.

The emergency board recommended temporary increases, to expire December 31, 1942. It proposed a 7½ per cent increase for members of the operating unions and an increase of 9 cents an hour for those of the non-operating groups.

The unions have now followed all provisions of the Railway Labor Act in negotiations for wage increases. On December 5, thirty days after the emergency board report was filed, they will be at liberty to strike.



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S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214. Labor Temple Headquarters phone MArket 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, November 7, 1941

Meeting called to order at 8:15 by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—Sergeant-at-Arms Kelly excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, November 7, 1941.) Called to order at 7 p. m. The following delegates were examined and found to have the necessary labels, and to be American citizens: Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31, Felix Lastufka. Master, Mates and Pilots No. 90, Capt. John A. Cross. Jitney Drivers and Helpers No. 539, Lloyd A. Kuhlman. San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61, George C. Jones. Blacksmiths No. 168, Ernest Turner. Meeting adjourned at 8 p. m. Delegates obligated and seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, October 30, 1941. From Marguerite Finkenbinder, Waitresses No. 48, asking to be excused as a delegate to the Council for the next three weeks; is going on a vacation. Housing Authority of the City and County of San Francisco, expressing appreciation to the Council delegates for passing resolution asking that local housing authorities have jurisdiction over defense housing projects. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor, dated November 4.

Donations: For the Power Bond campaign the following contributions were received: Waitresses No. 48, \$100. Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158, \$15. To defeat the "Hot Cargo" bill the following contribution was received: Building Service Employees No. 87, \$50. For the Howard Automobile

Case fund: Post Office and Railway Mail Laborers, Branch 12, \$2.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, asking that the Simplicity Pattern Company, 109 New Montgomery street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Post Office and Railway Mail Laborers, Branch 12, asking to withdraw their delegate to the Council for the time being. Grocery Clerks No. 648, requesting strike sanction against the following: Lorenzini Bros., 2195 Fillmore street, and Lincoln Park Market, 6439 California street. Furniture Workers No. 1541, submitting copy of their new agreement.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: From the Division of Industrial Welfare, notice of a meeting to be held at Polk hall on January 29, 1942, regarding estimates of proper living wage, etc. From the Union Label Trades Department (I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer), asking that we co-operate in their Christmas campaign for union label products and union services.

Report of the Co-Ordination, or "Special Policy," Committee—Meeting called to order by the secretary at 2 p. m. on Monday, November 3, 1941. Brother Phillips, Bakery Wagon Drivers, presided. Very few unions responded to the call of this meeting. A general discussion was held regarding the present strikes now in progress in the city. Discussion was indulged in by the Beauticians, Shoe Clerks, Barbers and others. It was moved and seconded that all future meetings of this committee be held at the call of the chair. Meeting adjourned at 2:40 p. m. Report approved as read.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday evening, November 3, 1941.) Called to order at 8 o'clock by William Ahern, who acted as chairman *pro tem*. In the matter of Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against O. E. Anderson, operator of 3301 Clay street, your committee recommends that if Mr. Anderson does not accept the agreement of the union, that strike sanction be granted. In the matter of Horticulturists and Floriculturists No. 21245, requesting to place the Avansino-Mortensen Company, 175 Fifth street, and E. W. McLellelan Company, 174 Fifth street, on the "We Don't Patronize" list, this matter was referred to the secretary to get the parties in

interest together in a conference to the end that an adjustment may be reached. In the matter of Operating Engineers No. 64, requesting strike sanction against eleven hospitals in this city; after hearing all parties in interest this matter was referred to a sub-committee of three from the executive committee, consisting of Brothers O'Connell, Ahern and Johns, to arrange conferences to continue negotiations to the end that an agreement may be reached. Your committee adjourned at 9:10 o'clock. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Watchmakers—Are having a controversy with five wholesale firms in this city; thanked all who are assisting them. Grocery Clerks—Have settled wage scale with employers; have donated \$1000 to defeat the "Hot Cargo" bill, and \$1000 to the radio campaign. Local Joint Executive Board, Culinary Workers—Reported that employers held a meeting at Commercial Club on present hotel controversy; read from letter by Mr. Hilton, of Sir Francis Drake Hotel, giving his reasons for signing with the unions; B & G Sandwich Shop strike is still on. Retail Department Store Employees—Report that The Emporium strike is still on; morale of strikers 100 per cent; employers are requesting employees to return to work; have started negotiations with Woolworth Stores; complained of activity of United Parcel Delivery. Beauticians—Have consummated new agreement, gaining many betterments. Leather Workers—Are having trouble with Keyston Bros. Company. Knit Goods Workers—Reported that Gantner & Mattern Company have sued the union and the international union for one and three quarters million dollars; request all to refrain from buying the products of this firm.

New Business—Moved that the Council reaffirm its position in opposition to the amendment of the Raker Act and that the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco and the Congressmen from this District be so notified; carried. Moved that the Council prepare a letter to be sent to the purchasing agent of the State of California and particularly to the purchasing agent, or agents, of state institutions, requesting that no goods be purchased from Keyston Bros. Company until such time as the labor controversy, now in existence, has been settled; carried.

It was moved that when we adjourn, we do so out of respect to the memory of Joseph Ault, secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council for the past forty years; and also Brother Edmond Waddell Walker, secretary of the Window Cleaners' Union No. 44; carried. Delegates stood in silence.

Meeting adjourned at 9 o'clock.

Receipts, \$1,177.70; expenses, \$660.04.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

GOES TO WASHINGTON

Ed. Rainbow, business agent of Boilermakers' Union No. 6, of San Francisco, departed Tuesday night for Washington. It is understood that one of the principal matters with which he will be occupied in the national capital will be the pending controversy regarding the labor affiliation of welders.

HE WAS "KING FOR A DAY"

Carl Martin, Brooklyn iron worker, is not allowed to smoke at work, his wife opposes his smoking at home and, so he told the judge, that was why he lighted a cigar while waiting to vote. A policeman told him it was against the law, an argument followed and he was arrested. "Well," ruled Magistrate Lehigh, "you're a voter and king for the day. Sentence suspended."

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Bruce, E. L. Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Ave.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Flash Light Photo Service, 76 First Street.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk

Magazines *Time* and *Life*, products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
The Emporium, 835 Market.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

A Warning to Workers— Social Security Accounts

Warning that wage earners who are in doubt as to whether they have received full credit for all of their 1937 earnings must ask the Social Security Board for correction before the end of 1941 was issued this week by Charles H. Shreve, acting manager, Social Security Board office, located at 785 Market street. Benefits paid to workers on retirement or to their family if they should die before retiring are based on each individual's average monthly wage. Therefore, absolutely complete wage records are essential if the Board is to pay the proper benefits in every case.

Incomplete Data

"During the first months of 1937 some employers paid Social Security taxes but failed to report the names or account numbers of the workers who earned the wages involved," Shreve stated. "Other employers did not know that the federal social security tax applied to employers of one or more workers and thought it only applied to those who employed eight or more," he continued. For this reason many accounts are still incomplete for the first year of Social Security and workers should make use of the procedure established by the Social Security Board for checking individual accounts.

Time Limit About to Expire

A convenient postcard form is furnished by the Social Security Board to every worker who wishes to receive a report on the earnings credited to his account. A check-up each year is invited, but it is particularly important that 1937 wages be checked now as there is a four-year limit provided by the law within which a worker may have his wage record corrected. "This means," Shreve said, "that workers who have not checked on their 1937 wage records have until the end of this year to do so." The wage inquiry card which the worker can get at any Social Security Board office is already addressed and needs only to be filled out with the worker's name, address, social security account number, date of birth, and signature.

Board Facilities Available

The Social Security Board mails its reply in a sealed envelope. If the worker is certain the amount of wages shown on the statement is incorrect, he should call at the Social Security Board office at 785 Market street and the matter will be investigated fully.

Union officials who desire a sufficient quantity of wage inquiry cards for distribution to their members or who wish pamphlets on Social Security benefits or speakers for union meetings should call Mr. Shreve at the Social Security Board office, 785 Market street (telephone Douglas 4894).

Packers and Preserve Workers

The San Francisco local of Packers and Preserve Workers, No. 20989, has re-elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Lawrence T. Bregante; secretary-treasurer, James Caras; trustee, Joseph Urbina, and recording secretary, Mae Shafer.

New occupants of their positions in the official family will be: Lloyd E. Osborn, vice-president; Elmer Whitehead and Joseph Santana, trustees, and John Galves, sergeant-at-arms. Osborn is a former trustee of the union and Santana had previously held the position of sergeant-at-arms.

With the exception of the recording secretary the above named officers constitute the executive board

of the union, whose headquarters are located in the Marshall Square building.

President Bregante and Secretary Caras will continue to represent the organization in the San Francisco Labor Council, in which body Bregante is a member of the organizing committee.

"Hallowe'en Pickets" Go Free

Municipal Judge Golden this week dismissed charges of "parading in weird and unusual costumes" made on Hallowe'en against five Retail Department Store Employees' Union pickets.

As reported last week, the five were arrested while picketing The Emporium. When they appeared before Judge Golden, Assistant Attorney Terrence Boyle said: "I don't see any case here for the people, Your Honor. After all, it was Hallowe'en."

New I.A.T.S.E. President

Election of Richard F. Walsh of Brooklyn as president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Projectionists was announced by the general executive board of the organization, last Monday. The board had met in Atlantic City to name a successor in the office to George E. Browne. For the past seven years Walsh has been a vice-president of the I.A.T.S.E. He has worked as a theater electrician, has been an official of Local 4 in Brooklyn since 1924, and is a World War navy veteran.

In a statement following his election, Walsh said: "As president of the International Alliance, I pledge to the public a clean, efficient and honest administration, to the benefit of the members of the I.A.T.S.E."

New Officials Named by Commercial Telegraphers

William L. Allen, formerly secretary-treasurer, was elected president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union at the recent convention in Toronto. Hugh C. McKenny of Washington, an employee of Western Union, was elected secretary-treasurer. Frank B. Powers, former president, was elected editor and statistician, a new position. Vincent P. Dunn of San Francisco was elected a member of the general executive board.

The convention had the largest attendance in the history of the C.T.U. and some thirty Western Union delegates from every section of the country took part. Considerable attention was given to ways and means of completing the organization and scheduling of Western Union employees, 5000 of whom are already under agreement, while 11,000 additional are awaiting official certification by the Labor Board or the consummation of agreements.

It was reported that forty-seven agreements with Western Union are now in existence, representing a total of more than \$500,000 a year in wage increases.

Recent elections were won by the C.T.U. in Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Omaha, Sioux Falls, Olympia and Tacoma. Among some of the larger cities in the forty-seven are: Baltimore, Birmingham, Albany, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Kansas City, Seattle, Washington, and Oakland, Calif.

Headquarters of the C.T.U. will be moved to Washington as soon as arrangements can be made. Chicago has been the headquarters since 1902.

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Registration Opened by Civilian Defense Council

San Francisco's Defense Council swung into action this week in the first of many moves to enroll and train thousands of its citizens for any eventuality by designating Thursday, November 13, as "E" Day for beginning enrollment of an auxiliary police force of 2500 men, 12,000 men for service as auxiliary fire fighters and 10,000 men for the organized air raid warden service. Enrollment is taking place at San Francisco's ten police stations and fifty-four fire houses, and will continue until the full complement has been registered.

Presidential Proclamation

Choice of Thursday as the date for beginning enrollment in these three services coincided with "Sign Up for Defense Day" as part of the observance of Civilian Defense Week under a proclamation issued by President Roosevelt. Mayor Rossi also issued a proclamation calling attention to the presidential designation of November 11 to 16 as Civilian Defense Week.

A twenty-four-hour service at the police and fire stations will be maintained for registrants. Trained officers will be in charge of the registration and applicants will be afforded the opportunity of signifying their preference for volunteer service in the auxiliary police force, the auxiliary fire fighters, for air raid warden service, or for later call in other branches of civilian defense, viz., bomb squads, rescue squads, medical forces, nurses' aides, emergency food and housing corps, drivers corps, messengers, road repair crews, demolition and clearance crews and decontamination corps.

Training of Enrollees

Training of the volunteers will be under the joint direction of Chief of Police Dullea and Fire Chief Brennan. Training of the auxiliary police will be performed through the San Francisco Police School, while the city's fire training school will undertake the training of 12,000 auxiliary fire fighters. The air raid warden service will be organized and its members trained under the joint direction of the police and fire departments. The air raid warden service, when completely organized, will act under the orders of Chief Dullea.

Immediately following the enrollment of the volunteers, the thousands of cards to be filled out by them will be swiftly segregated, classified and as soon as practicable classes of instruction will be under way.

Minimum age limit for the auxiliary police has been set at 21 years, and for the other services at 18 years. Physical fitness for the duties involved, mental alertness and qualifications of previous training or aptitude will all be considered in the selection.

HIT MOVIE INVESTIGATION

An opportunity to appear before the committee investigating the movie industry has been requested by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. The decision to request a hearing was made by the federation's executive committee following a declaration of opposition to the investigation. The federation condemned the investigation as a step toward censorship and a Hitler-like use of anti-Semitism.

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Local Wage-Hour Hearing Affecting Women, Minors

The following is from an official notice issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission of California in reference to hearing to be held for the consideration of minimum wages, hours and working conditions for women and minors. Those organizations whose interests might be affected directly by the standard to be determined as the result of the hearing should note carefully the information here supplied:

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in the Industrial Welfare Commission under Labor Code Section 1179 of the State of California, a duly appointed Wage Board for the Manufacturing Industry will meet at Polk hall, Polk and Grove streets, San Francisco, at 2 p. m., on January 29, 1942, to receive evidence and hear objections to written briefs filed, relative to the following:

- (a) An estimate of the minimum wage adequate to supply the necessary cost of proper living to, and maintain the health and welfare of women and minors engaged in the Manufacturing Industry;
- (b) The number of hours of work per day in the Manufacturing Industry consistent with the health and welfare of such women and minors;
- (c) The standard conditions of labor in the Manufacturing Industry demanded by the health and welfare of such women and minors.

For the purpose of this notice, the term "Manufacturing Industry" means: Any industry or business operated for the purpose of preparing, producing, making, altering, repairing finishing, processing, inspecting, handling or assembling any goods, articles, or commodities, in whole or in part, and includes any industry engaged in any operation or occupations in any manner connected with the above; and includes the wrapping, bottling, packaging, or preparation for display thereof; *Except*: (1) The canning, preserving, processing, freezing and handling of sea foods, (2) the canning, preserving, and freezing of fruits and vegetables, (3) motion picture production (4) clerical, professional, and technical services within the industry.

The following material will be considered by the Wage Board in making its findings and recommendations, and such material will be immediately available for inspection in the offices of the Division of Industrial Welfare, 515 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco:

Census of Manufacturers (U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1940); State Minimum Wage Budgets for Women Workers Living Alone (Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, October, 1939); Budgets for Single Working Women, for Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, and Fresno (being a co-operative study made by the U. S. Division of Labor Standards, the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Heller Committee for Social Economics, March, 1941); Budget for Single Working Women, for San Francisco (Heller Committee for Social Economics, priced March, 1941); Pamphlets issued by the Women's Bureau, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor; Factors to be Considered in Preparing Minimum-Wage Budgets for Women (U. S. Department of Agriculture, November, 1938, Miscellaneous Publication No. 324 and other pertinent material).

The following material, which is being furnished to the Manufacturing Wage Board for its consideration, will be available for inspection to the public at the offices of the Division of Industrial Welfare after December 1, 1941: Standard minimum wage budgets. Representative survey of the hours worked

and the wages paid to women and minors in the Manufacturing Industry as of October 15, 1941. Reports on lighting, ventilation and other safety conditions.

Any interested person may appear at the meeting on January 29, 1942, to offer evidence, provided that not later than January 1, 1942, such person shall file with the Industrial Welfare Commission, Room 313 California building, 515 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, a notice of his intention to appear, and provided, further, that said person shall also file twenty copies of his evidence, both documentary and testimonial, together with a brief, verified statement as to the authenticity and the manner of preparation thereof. Such briefs filed will be available for inspection by any interested person.

It is suggested that the following matters be considered in the preparation of proposed evidence to be presented: Facts relevant to the issues involved in items (a), (b), and (c) of this notice, together with factors affecting the weekly wage and weekly hours of employment; learning periods; the number of learners to be permitted; occupational expenses, such as uniforms, tools, etc., and part-time employment.

Oral testimony will be limited to ten minutes for individuals and fifteen minutes for persons representing groups of employers or employees.

The hearing may be continued from day to day, or adjourned to a later date, by announcement at the meeting.

Great Exposition Opens Tomorrow

The Grand National Livestock Exposition, Horse Show and Rodeo will open in San Francisco's "Cow Palace" tomorrow (Saturday) and continue through Saturday of next week, November 22. In addition to the showing and judging of livestock, a varied entertainment program will be given, which will include the following:

Turk Greenough, fiance of Sally Rand, his brother Bill and sisters Margie and Alice, comprising a famous buckaroo family who will star in the rodeo competition.

Midnight Star, undefeated five-gaited saddle horse, which is owned and will be shown by 16-year-old Ella Mae Shofner.

The famous Black and White Horse Troop in spectacular maneuvers.

Pallenberg's Bears, whose antics aboard motorcycles and old-fashioned bicycles have convulsed millions.

"The Great Peters," who drops sixty feet from the roof of the arena with a noose about his neck and is yanked thirty feet upward as the rope ends his gallops leap.

General admission to the exposition and arena show has been set at 50 cents. Reserved seats will be \$1 and \$1.50, and box seats \$2. To all these prices the 10 per cent federal amusement tax must be added. Children under 12 will be admitted for 28 cents, including tax, in the unreserved section.

Detroit Railway Express Drivers' Strike Ended

Daniel M. Tobin, president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, called off a strike of sixty Railway Express drivers in Detroit last Monday, following a second request for such action which had been made by President Roosevelt.

Tobin issued the order after polling the union's executive board on whether the strike should continue.

"We took the action reluctantly in view of the fact the company broke an agreement with us," Tobin said, "but we did it in deference to the wishes of the President and due to the emergency."

The controversy which resulted in the strike had arisen over the right of the Teamsters to represent the Railway Clerks as bargaining agent. The Teamsters contended that an election upon the subject, won by the clerks, was invalid. In addition to the strike in Detroit the executive board of the Teamsters had granted authority to Tobin to request Railway Express Agency members of the Brotherhood in other large cities to cease work.

The President on Saturday asked that the strikers return to work within forty-eight hours pending consideration of the dispute by an emergency board. Tobin had replied in a telegram that he would have to wait until Monday to submit the President's "direct order" to the executive board of the Brotherhood, since its members were scattered and not in their offices on Saturday and Sunday. Tobin also stated in his telegram: "I request you, therefore, from the standpoint of justice and in behalf of all future arbitration necessities that might arise, to reconsider your order and further investigate and not take away from the American Federation of Labor the right to settle matters of jurisdiction within its own body, which right, I repeat, has been upheld by the highest court in our land."

Tobin further said in the telegram that pending reply from the President he would withhold exercise of the authority to request employees in other cities to cease work. Roosevelt then made reply in which he said, in part: "I have fully considered your answer and reiterate my request."

SWISS FREIGHTER AT ALBANY

Old jokes about Swiss ocean vessels are out since the St. Goddard, an ocean-going freighter flying the Swiss flag docked at Albany, N. Y., to load grain for Switzerland. The freighter had been transferred to Swiss registry as a result of the war.

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